- "Twas night, and Smuggles to his wife
  Lay talking, as they were in bed,
  Of all the ills and care and strafe
  That fell upon his locklees head.
  "Here we have been six years," quoth he,
  And still we find both ends don't meet;
  I've worked as beay as a bee,
  And vet we barely live and eat!
  Our children have no schooling yet;
  Indeed, I am sahamed of BenPoor fellow! I'm so much in debtHe's had no chance, though now past ten."
- "But stop, how is it," said his spouse,
  "Our neighbor gets along so well!
  Have you not marked how farmer Blowne,
  Whate er be has, can always sell!
  His boys, he says, know far much more
  Than those who've been to acheel a year;
  And then he always knows the law;
  When goods are cheen, and when they're dear.
  His farm, though not as large as ours,
  Is fast improving overy day—
  I'd like to know what magic powers
  He has to help him on his way."

- "And I would too," poor Sunggles thought.
  So, next morning, forth he went,
  To find where Blowse his hargains bought,
  And how he had so little spent.
  Said Blowse: "Dear sir, the thing is plain;
  The question, no odds how you take her,
  Is answered by the simple words—
  I always take my County Poper."

A California Widow.

An elderly gentleman and lady were riding a few days ago in an omnibus. Opposite to him sat a pleasant looking young married lady with a fine, noble, chubby, crowing, bully of a boy in her lap. Conversation arose between the parties. A steamer from Chagres had just arrived, and the good looking lady, with the chubby juvenile, wished to know the news, remarking that her husband had been away fifteen moths that day, and she was very anxions to hear from him. And then the good looking lady proceeded to indulge in a long and pathetic dissertation on the discomfoits and annoyances of wives when husbands go off and stay so long from their homes. "True, mailam," remarked the elderly gentleman, who had never known the pride and pleasures of paternity; "but then, that fine little fellow must be a great pleasure to you," chucking at the same time the jolly little fellow under the chin, who crowed and swelled and stared at the old gentleman's spectacles—a remarkable fine boy—what may be his age, madaun!"

"Just three months, sir," replied the proud young mother.

hear the story?"

"No." replied Mr. J.

Well, there was a man in our neighborhood, when I was a boy, who made it a rule not to allow his boys to come to the table till they were 17 years old. He had a boy whom a neighbor, who was aware of the father's rule, happened to see one day sitting at a side-table; knowing, however, that the boy was more than 17, he asked how it happened that he was still prohibited from coming to the table? "Why," said he, "when I was 17, father let me come; but I was in such a harry to help myself, that I stood up and resched so far that a sad accident happened, whereupon my father immediately set me back two years."

EMPLOYING TIME.—On thanksgiving day, an Irish woman called at an apothecary's, and want-ed to know what was good for a man! "Why, what's the matter with your man?" "Please, sir, is it castor-ile or salts that's good for him?"

for him?"

"How can I tell, unless you let me know what is the matter with him?"

"Is the matter with him? Bless God, there is nothing the matter with him; but he has had a leisure day, and he thought he would take something."

Was this Irishman any more ignorant than hundreds of others who should know better, who do not bestate to deluge their internals with medicine, when, if they hadn't too much leisure nothing would be the matter with them?

AN EDITOR'S OWN DRINK.—According to the Princeton Kestuckian, the following is a receipe for the exclusive drink of M'Goodwin, the magnificently funny editor of the Paducah American: "Take one pint of good whisky, stir in well one apoenful of whisky; then add another pint of whisky; beat carefully with a spoon, and keep pouring in whisky. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the several set in the careful with water, Take a small tembler, pour in two aponesfull of water; pour out the water and fill up with whis-sy, and add to the above. Flavor with whisky to your taste.?

A QUEER BLUNDER.—A good brother in an eastern church had a call to preach. Being unable to read, be employed a friend to read the Scripture lessaon. On one occasion, the chapter selected was Genesis xxii, which contains the words—"These eight did Milcah bear to Nahor, Abraham's brother." The preacher discoursed therefrom as follows:—Brethren and sisters, let us consider our blessings. Morning and evening our wives and daughters milk the cows, and our wants are supplied. In the days of good old Abraham, as you have heard, it took eight to milk a bear, and they did not got much at that."

"LETTERS from San Francisco, bearing dates April 23d and May 1st," read out our Mrs. Partington in the office to-day. "Now du tell! what a growing climate they must have in Californy, when even Sam's letters bear dates in April and May, before our garding same begins to aprout; but I 'speec it,s all on seconnt of its being in the topical legions," and Mrs. P. went off into a comparison between the "temperate and horrid zones."

WHEN Abernethy was canvassing for the office of surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he call-ed upon a rich grocer. The great man address-ing him said, "I suppose, sir, you want my vote and interest, at this momentous epoch of your life.s"

"No, I don't," said Abernethy, "I want a penny-orth of figs: come, look sharp, and wrap them b. I want to be off."

A FARMER finding a dozen of his men idly stretched out on the ground, offered a dollar to the one who was the laziest of the lot. Eleven jamped up claiming the reward, each asserting himself to be "the laziest dog in the universe." The dollar however, was awarded to the twelfth, who had slothfully kept his position, and who, when it was tendered to him, murmured out, "Cau't you put it in my pocket-book!"

and so I left her."

"A besitancy in her speech! I never heard of that before—are you not mistaken?"

"No—not at all; for when I saked her if she would have me, she hesitated to say yes, and she hesitated so long, that I cut for another girl."

PUELIC SPEAKING .- "Julius, did you ever speak

public!"
"In course I did."
"Whar!"

" Vin de perlice."
"And what did you say, Julius?"
"Not Guilty, Mr. Snow—What else could a gem-nan say under de pwessañ ob de circumstances?"

An exchange has the following on tights: Our junior partner returned a pair of trowsers to his tailor last week, because they were too small in the legs. "But you told me to make them tight as your skin," said the tailor. "True," rejoined our colleague. "for I can sit down in my skin, but I'll be aplit if I can in those breeches!" The tailor caved in.

Two Irishmen, passing through a wood, found a gun. They never having seen a weapon of the kind, thought it was a musical instrument, and determined to practice. Patrick advised "Jemmy" to blow in the muzzle while he "played on keys." The result was, that "Jemmy"

"Ix short, ladies and gentlemen, said an over-powered orator, "I can only say—I beg leave to add—I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotion of my heart. (Vulgar boy from the gal-lery.) "Wou't a pase in your stomach do this time!"

"Well, farmer, you told us your woods was a good place for hunting; now we've tramped for three hours and found as game." "Just so—well I calculate, as a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have."

To kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as so

A SECRET warranted to keep in any elimate-

#### for the farmer.

THE-GARDEN IN MAY.

May brings with it a pressure of work. Occasionally the chilling winds and abundance of rain and frosts of a late season cause impatience in the delay; or, if the acason is forward, we are pressed with work, and the question is, not what needs doing, but what shall be done first? In our own experience of some twenty-five years since commencing for ourselves in the garden, and on the farm, we have found that nothing is gained in doing planting and such work in advance of its season. After a long, cold winter and repeated cold spring rains, it takes a certain space of time for the ground to come into a suitable condition to work, or for the seeds to be deposited therein. It must settle, drain and warm up to a suitable degree, before most seeds will germinate in the soil. We recollect many a time, in the enthusiasm of our younger experience, of having to do our work over in the garden, for having planted so early that, ultimately, frosts cut off our plants after they had come up finely. A warm spell occurring in April, or early in May, makes na impatient to get the seed into the ground, that we may have a garden a little ahead of any of our neighbors; but in our variable New England climate, it is an unsafe operation to plant any, except the more hardy varieties, till settled warm weather in May, which varies in date with different acasons. A good sheltered location for a garden, with previous preparation of underdraining, trenching and high enrichment, which promotes earliness, will be appreciated now in warding off frosts, cold winds, &c., during spring.

Asparagus.—The beds will now begin to afford us a supply for the table or market. Care is needed in cutting, not to injure the starting buds or crowns of plants. How few, comparatively, of our farmers raise this most delicious vegetable, even for their own table. It is very easily raised and furnishes a dish for the table of underdraining to the starting buds or crowns of plants. How few, comparatively, of our farmers raise this most delicious vegetable, even f

in a long and pathetic dissertation on the discomfoits and annoyances of wives when husbands go off and stay so long from their homes. "True, madam," remarked the elderly gentleman, who had never known the pride and pleasures of paternity; "but then, that fine little fellow must be a great pleasure to you," chucking at the same time the joily little fellow under the chin, who crowed and swelled and stared at the old gentleman's spectacles—a remarkable fine boy—what may be his age, madam?"

"Just three months, sir," replied the proud young mother.

"Three months?"

"Three months?"

The good looking lady blushed very deeply, but soon recovering the momentary confusion, and remembering herself, she ejaculated, "Oh, but he has arrif once."—N. O. Delta.

Beans.—There is a difference in the hardiness of garden beans; and only the more hardy kinds should be planted till the middle or laiter part of the most be planted till the middle or laiter part of the most be and them of the more tender pole beans, and then the planting must be done over. Dwarf of bush varieties may be planted a little earlier, and if frost is threatmed, a board may be laid over the row, resting on bricks or blocks to avoid crushing the plants. Plant out pole beans after frosts are past; set the poles first, firmly in the ground, four feet apart, and plant six or eight beans around each pole; leave the Lina to the last, and be sure and stick them eyes down, barrely covering them with one-fourth of an inch of fine soil. The Germantown Telegraph says that greasing the beans before planting prevents them from rotting, and does not injure their germination.

Beans.—There is a difference in the harding said only the more hardy kinds should be planted till the middle or laiter part of the most beans; and only the more hardy kinds should be planted till the middle or laiter part of the most beans, and them ore tender pale the south. Lina and the more tender pa

Too Good to be Lost.—Gen. Sam. Houston, meeting Reverdy Johnson, one day, in the Capitol, the Senator and ex-Senator very naturally entered into conversation about public men; when, speaking of Douglas, the General said he had been "sot back."

"Sot back." said Mr. Johnson; "what do you mean by that!"

"Why, said General Houston, "did you never hear the story!"

"No." replied Mr. J.

Well, there was a man in our neighborhood,

OMIONS.—If not already planted, plant onion seeds in rich well-prepared beds. Set out tops, sets, and potato onions, as early in the month aspossible. Early sown seed produces best results. PRAS.—Repeat planting of early sorts for succession, and put in late sorts of marrowfats, and the better sorts. Pea brush should be put to the peas soon after they come up, as the longer deferred the less inclined the vines are to take

POTATOES.—Plant as soon as the ground is in readiness, as early planted does the best, of late years; give them mineral instead of putrescent manure, on ground previously manured and in good beart.

RADISHES. - Sow seed in quick, warmsoil; if in-RADSHEA.—Sow seed in quick, warm soil; if in-sects attack the plant, dust with nahes; light ap-plications of guano promote rapid growth.

SQUASH.—These being of tropical origin, will need to be treated as tender plants, similar to en-cumbers, as above. Manure, old and well rotted, makes the squash grow, when judiciously ap-plied in liberal quantities.

TOMATOES.—These will not bear the least frost, and cold raius do not agree with them. If the plants in the hot-bed or cold frame are getting large, prick them from the hot-bed to the cold frames, or into pots; start the roots of those in cold frames to increase stockiness, &c. Keep the plant protected nights, but harden off days by giving them the open air, all reasonably pleasant days.—New England Farmer.

To Wash Sheep.—As many of our readers have not yet washed their sheep, the following mode of washing, as stated by a correspondent of the Obio Callicator, may prove useful:

"I take a hegshead, with one head out, watertight, or a large meat tub, and sink it in the stream where there is considerable current, and place a few rocks in the bottom of the hogshead. I take four stakes, with forks on one end, and drive them down until the forks come over the top of the hogshead to secure it from coming up. After this is done I dip out the water, get into the hogshead, and have a man to hand the sheep to me, and can wash one hundred in a very short time, and be perfectly dry, except my arms."

WHEN TO PRUNE GRAPE VINES .- We are often asked if the grape vine cannot be pruned in spring without injury. We say no. The time to do this work is in the fall, and if not done then it should be left until the next summer, afto do this work is in the fall, and if not done then it should be left until the next summer, af-ter the vine has put forth its leaves, when it will not bleed at all if cut. We do not advise exces-sive summer pruning, but if the work has been wholly neglected in the autumn something may be done in the summer following. Grape vines, if cut or broken now, will bleed profusely, and though we do not fear such a result as much as we did once, still we prefer not to allow the op-portunity.

Grass Under Trees.—By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I have used it under beech trees in my grounds, and the grass always looks green. Having succeeded so well on a small scale, I have now sown nitrate of soda among the long grass in the plantations, which eattle could never eat. I now find the berbage is preferred to the other parts of the field.

CHICKEN LICE.—Carbolic soap is sure death to lice on chickens. Take Buchan's and dissolve half an onuce in a quart of boiling water. As soon as this gets cool wet their heads and necks with it. The lice die immediately, and half an hour after, the chickens are as dry and nice as

Wire Worst.—Take good sound seed, put it in a tab or some other convenient vessel, take one and one-half pounds of saltpeter per bushel, dis-solve it and pour it over the corn, let it soak until the corn is awelled ready to sprout, and

SAVE your ands for garden plants, or to harder yards when sandy.

## Our Scrap Book.

THE OLD CLOCK. NY ELIZABETH G. BARNER.

Placed against the order wall.
Stood the old clock, grim and tall;
Children, with their carnost eyes.
Looked upon its mysteries.
Marked the swinging pendulum's tick.
Langhed to hear the clock's deep click,
For to them it seemed to my.
Like a kind old friend, alway:
"Flay! play!
Play! play!
Live in sunsitize while you may."

Marking moments speed away,
Ticked the old clock, day by day:
When the evening shadows crept
O'er the household, and they slept,
Sounding through the silest half,
Earneatly its tones would fall.
Some, perchance, might wake to weep,
Since their vigils lone to keep—
"Sleep! aleep!"
Risep! aleep!
Risep! aleep!
Ticked the clock, in accents deep.

While the golden moments flew,
By the ingle-side ant two,
But an bour ago so gay—
Silent, blusful lovers they.
Looking with an earnest gase,
On the hearth-fire is cheerful blass;
Yet his glance would offtimes rove
To her aft eye, like a dove.

"Love! love!
Love! rove!
Ticked the watchful clock above!

Time sped on, and all alone.
Where the hearth-fire late had shone flat a young wife silently.
Watching bow the hours relied by:
As she listened to the blast
fiwasp the creating casement past,
with the clock's monot nons hum.
Beat her heart. "like nuffled drum."
"Come! come!
Come! come!"
Ticked the awinging pendulum.

Time sped on—a watcher pale Listened to the wind a deep wall; Well he knew his gestle bride Rad and broken-hearted died. Widely, coldly he had strayed. All her heart's young hove betrayed. Sat he at her cellin a brad, "Dead! dead!" Dead! dead!" So his heart and the old clock said!

Time speeds on, and years have flown, And the old house stands alone; Ivy mantles round it thick, And the clock has creased to tick. Where are all the syes of light, Of the hameshold hand its-night! Where the hopes of Childhood's morn, And Young Love's delicious dawn! Gome! gone!
Gome! gone!
So my heart beuts andly on!

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Betches of the Aucients of America.

BERTS.—These being quitch bardy, may be planted as soon as the ground is ready to receive the seed. Sow in drills eightness inch deep. Drop the seed the seed half and the deep to have the sound of the seed half and the seed for the seed half and the seed for the seed half and houd builders as now though the seed half and he do ther day in an excavation near feel of the seed half and the show of the seed to be the seed half and the seed for manned the set inch and the seed to be the seed half and the seed for the half when the seed to be thanked the seed to be the seed half and the seed for the half was an all event and the seed for the skell ons of the mound builder and the surface and the seed half and nound builders are intended to see the skell ons of the seed to see the skell whom, as and the seed to see the skell whom, as and the seed half and nound builders are structured and the seed to seed half and nound builders. Seed to seed may be sared on seed the seed and the seed to

was evidently smaller and their occupation of the territory less complete than in the valley of the Ohio, and from that point down to the galf."

This people were civilized. They worked the mines on Lake Superior more extensively though not more deeply than we have done. They must have been acquainted with geometry, for the angles on their mounds are true right angles; their circles are true circles. Mathematical instruments would be required to make them as correct as we find them. Their pottery was elegantly designed. They used bracelets and other ornaments. Albert Gallatin thought them an "emisently agricultural" peeple. Many of their chiscle, axes, hammers, adaes, &c., were elaborately finished. It has been suggested, in view of no graves of the mound-builders being found in the mining regions, that the miners had possibly had better means of river intercommunication than the "canoe."

From our present knowledge, the hypothesis

the "canoe."

From our present knowledge, the bypothesis with most versimilitude is that these people came from the south—that in fact they are identified with the civilized races of Mexico and Peru. If it should prove true that Peru, as M. Lopez in a lately published book claims, was civilized by an Aryan race, whose language is a philological "missing link," the pressat people of the United States will turn out not to have been the first Aryans who have been extensive settlers of this costinent. Let us hope that American archeology will not be much longer neglected, as the autiquities of no portion of the globe promise so rich a harvest to the earnest gleaner.—New Fork World.

The New Brunswick Times says: A citizen of New Brunswick who had been afflicted with a painful toothache for a long time, concluded at length to have the tooth pulled. It had decayed somewhat, and a very small hole was visible at one point. This was extremely minute, and nothing less than a very sharp vision could plainly discern it. He called at a dentist's office, and had the tooth extracted, rolled it in a sheet of note paper and took it home with him. The pain had been so intense and protracted that he concluded to examine very thoroughly the tooth which had annoyed him so much. A very careful inspection of it revealed nothing strange or peculiar. It was apparently sound at every point but one, and so minuté was the perforation that it would not admit the insertion of a delicate needle. He finally took a hammer, struck lightly with it, and the tooth was broken. But what a sight! It was perfectly hollow, and singly ensconced within it was a nondescript not much larger than an ordinary ant. Upon exposure to the light it took to its legs—six in number—and ran across the table with great speed. It seemed to have no eyes, for it ran against every object that he placed befora it. At length it ran off the table, falling to the carpet, and in trying to recover it he accidentally stepped upon it and killed it. He describes it as being a most wonderful looking object, and differing essentially from any thing he had ever before seen or heard of. He is confident that it could not have made its way into the tooth, and feels sure that it was generated in the decaving sentine substance. He presumes that small atoms of food may have made their way through the preferation and served to furnish sustenance to the queer looking object. He feels the utmost certainty that this is an indubitable instance of spontaneous generation. Toothache.

To Prevent Bots in Horses.—A person of much experience in veterinary science is never troubled with this disease in his horses. His simple practice during the fall months is to keep a greasy cloth in the stable, and once a week rub with it such parts of the animal as may have been attacked by the nirfly. Grease destroys and provents the eggs from hatebing.

Chickey Lees Colombia (Chickey Lees and Lees and

THERE is lots of good in human nature. The other day a Detroit paper contained a litte item to the effect that two orphan, girls were at the station-house, homeless and penniless, and before noon thirteen different persons had called and offered to adopt them.

No PERSON should allow another to point a pis-tol or gun at him under any circumstances. Whether the weapon be loaded or not, the point-ing of it should be considered a assault, and re-sented instantly.

Ir is one of the mest difficult things in the world to live to be a hundred years of age. Mr., Levi Adkins, of Northeast, Pa., has been at work at it 98 years, and hasn't accomplished it yet.—

Betreit Tribunc.

### Aseful and Curious.

Cerebre-Spinal Meningisis.

During the first half of the last year eight hundred persons in New York were attacked by a singular form of disease, and of the number six hundred died. Physicians call this disorder cerebro-spinal meningitis, which being interpreted means an inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord. Throughout the Northweaters States it is popularly known as spotted fever, in the South as the cold plague, in Europe by various technical and local names, and in all countries as ode of the most deadly af fections to which mankind is subject. It frequently, as in the present instance, appears in the form of an epidemic, and its history is, that these visitations are liable to recur after longer or shorter intervals. Like epidemic diseases in general, it is no doubt largely preventable, and the wonder is that with the extraordinary fatality which has always attended it, there has never been any united public demand for the investigation of its causes, or the means of staying its spread. But in spite of the astonishing indifference on the part of those who are most directly interested, physicians have obtained some important facts which link the origin of the difficulty with overcrowded houses and the prevalence of filth, conditions which at all times are to common in cities and towns, but which, with stupid biindness to his own best interests, man is forever tolerating. The evidence that cases of this disease originate, partly at least, through the operation of causes that lie within our reach, though not as full as could be wished, is still very convincing.—Galaxy.

Curious Fact.

Curious Fact.

By a simple experiment, it is easy to discover to what animal any kind of blood or apots of blood belong. The process is as follows: Put a few drops of blood, or the serum of blood, into a glass; add concentrated sulphuric acid, to the amount of one-third or one-half the quantity of blood, and stir the whole together with a glass rod; by this means the odoriferous principle peculiar to the species of animal to which the blood belonged, is evolved; thus, for instance, the blood of man discharges a strong odor of the perspiration of man, which it is impossible to confound with any other; that of a woman a similar odor, but much weaker; that of a sheep the well-known smell of greasy wool; of a pig, the disagreeable odor of a piggery; and so on. Even the blood of a frog has given out the peculiar smell of marshy reeds, and that of a carp the peculiar smell of a fresh water fish. Upon trials made to ascertain whether spots of blood could be distinguished and referred to their source, it was found that to a certain extent a pretty sure jndgment can be given even after fifteen days. The spotted linen is to be cut out, put into a watch glass, and, being moistened with a little water, left for a short time at rest, and well soaked; a little sulphuric acid is to be added and stirred about with a glass rod, the peculiar odor will then be recognized; but this experiment should be performed without delay, for after a fortnight the odor is scarcely perceptible.

Wash for the Bick Boom.

Wash for the Sick Boom.

The following recipe makes a delicionaly refreshing wash in the sick room, and cools the aching head:

Take of resemary, wormwood, rue, lavender, sage or mint, a large handful of each. Place in a stone jar, and turn over it one gallon of strong cider vinegar, cover closely, and keep near the fire for four days, then strain, and add one ounce of powdered camphor gam. Bottle and keep tightly corked. There is a French legend connected with this preperation.

During the plague at Marseilles, a band of robbers plundered the dying and the dead without injury to themselves. They were imprisoned, tried, and condemned to die, but were pardoned on condition of disclosing the secret whereby they could ransack houses infected with the terrible sourge. They gave the above recipe.

Another mode of using it is to wash the face and hands with it before exposing one's self to any infection. It is very aromatic and refreshing in the sick room; so if it accomplish nothing more, it is of great value to house keepers.—

Hearth and Home.

Intended to be Pui in Every Man's Hat. Intended to be Pui in Every Man's Mat.

To bring the dead to life, immediately, as the body is removed from the water, press the chest, suddenly and forcibly, downward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without interruption, until a pair of common hand-bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handker-chief and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly on the projecting part of the neck (called Adam's apple) and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, nuless signs of natural breathing are coming on. Wrap the body in blankets, and place it near a fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible. Everything, however, is secondary to the lungs. Send for a needical men immediately. for a medical man immediately. Avoid all fric-tions, until perspiration shall be in some degree restored.—Troy Times.

How to Carch Hawks.-The following is genious method for destroying these peats to the farmer is given by S. Webb, Esq., of Waldo com-ty, Maine, in a late number of the Belfast *Repub-*

licus:

"Erect a pole twelve or fifteen feet high in a
place where there will not be anything else for
them to light upon, and set upon it acommon foxtrap, on which they will alight. A strong rat trap trap, on which they will alight. A strong rat trap will answer the purpose by tying it to the pole lengthwise, with the jaws raised above the end, the pole being a little leaning, so that the jaws will not fall together. When one hawk is taken, tie it on the ground near the pole, and its mate will be in the trap in a short time. The season is near for the hawks to reappear, and if farmers do not wish to have their chickens destroyed by them, they will have to adopt this method of putting a stop to the depredations."

RATTLESNAKE BITE.—Wm. Milligan, of Jasper, Flerida, sends to the Fayetteville North Carolinian, an account of a friend of his, T. J. Stewart, who was out hunting with him, being bitten by a rattlesnake, in the calf of the leg. The snake was about 4½ feet long, with only six rattles, and his teeth went in half an inch deep. He immediately tied a bandage above the wound, went for some liquor, which he procured in fifteen minutes—gave him half a pint. When they reached the bonse, he administered red pepper tea mixed with spirits, which he continued to give him, so that in 24 bours, he had used two or three quarts of spirits, which did not intoxicate him in the least. Although his leg was swelled somewhat the next day, and felt sore, yet the man became well in a few days—the spirits counteracting the poison. The drinking of spirits, very freely, in cases of being bitten by snakes, had before been tried, and proved effectual—and what is singular too, that however freely administrated is such cases, the individual never becomes intoxicated. RATTLESNAKE BITE.-Wm. Milligan, of Jusper.

How to Dislodge a Fish-Bone from the Taroat.—It sometimes happens that a fish-bone accidentally awallowed will remain in the oscopahgus and occasion serious inconvenience; in fact, instances have been known where so much irritation had arisen that death has followed. In such cases, it is advisable, as soon as possible, to take four grains of tartar emetic dissolved in one half pint of warm water and immediately afterwards the white of six eggs. The coagulated mass will not remain in the stomach more than two or three minutes, and the probability is that the bone will be ejected with the contents of the stomach. If tartar emetic is not to be found conveniently, a teaspoonful of mustard dissolved in milk-warm water and swallowed will answer the same purpose.—Scientific Ameri-

HOW TO MAKE DEAF PERSONS HEAR THE PL How to make Dear Persons Hear the Prano Fortz.—The instrument should be opened, and a rod of pine wood provided about half an inch thick, three-quarters wide, and long enough to reach from the bridge of the sonucing board to the mouth of the deaf person. If one end of this rod be made to rest firmly on the bridge, and the other end be held between the teeth, the softest sounds will be distinctly communicated.—Musical Transcript.

MANY persons complain of being pestered by bed-bugs—it is easy to avoid the inconvenience. On going to bed, strip off your shirt, and cover yourself from bead to foot with beiled molasses. Let every part of the body be thickly covered with it. On coming to bite you, the bugs will stick their feet in the molasses, and you can kill them in the morning.

Salve For a Burn—Take a tempoonful of lard, half a tempoonful of spirits of turpentine, and a piece of rosin as big as a waluut, and simmer them until they are incorporated; when cool, keep it in a box. In case of a burn, warm, this so that you can spread it over a piece of linen, and apply it to the burn.

FOR HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.—White or black oak bark, and alum, make a tea, wash the parts frequently. Never known to fail—oft n gives immediate relief, and when persevered in has cured where other means have failed. To REMOVE WARTS.—Wash them with a strong solution of pearlash, and let it dry on the warts. This done two or three times, the warts will leave.

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